

SENIOR CLASS PRESENTS MIDWINTER FORMAL FRIDAY

Student Symposium Discuss Five Major Social Theories

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SPEAK ON PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP—SOLUTIONS SUGGESTED BY POLITICAL THEORIES

A large gathering of students assembled Tuesday afternoon to hear short talks by prominent University students on the five political theories that are molding our international relationships. Margaret Kinney acted as chairman of the meeting, and explained briefly the nature of International Week. A criticism of western students for their lack of interest in domestic and foreign policies led to the proposal of a week for the more or less intensive study of these pressing matters.

Miss Beth Carscallen, the first speaker, discussed nationalism as it existed in relation to international affairs. She pointed out that no one had yet evaluated its influence or adequately defined it. It is a product of modern and western Europe, having grown out of the distinctions in language and culture that so characterize these countries. The evil results may be traced to a human tendency to feel that anyone different is inferior.

The countries of Europe had been bound to gether by their allegiance to Catholicism, and with its breakdown the church sanctioned nationalism. From this it was intensified by the growth of democracy, education and industrialization. The natural result is the fusion of patriotism and the state in which allegiance to the state is the supreme human loyalty. This is the salient feature in nationalism.

The other phase is seen in the loyalty of subject peoples to the culture of their homeland. This is one of the major problems of the central European countries, and may be solved by a more lenient treatment of minority populations.

Nationalistic states are usually militaristic, the maintenance of this prestige and economic superiority seeming to justify the use of force. This is partially responsible for the ferment of nationalism that threatens war today. The influence as such is dangerous, but it may be directed to the upbuilding of strong independent states, for educational and cultural advantages.

The second speaker, Mr. Ernie Rands, in discussing Socialism, pointed out that his subject embraced many and varied philosophies, but that they were all attempts to answer the same questions. Why should there be a world of plenty? And why should a man be prevented from working when he desired to do so? The cause seems to be Capitalism. With 90 per cent. of the world's wealth in the hands of 5 per cent. of the people, and the factories of production used to produce wealth for the owner class instead of the comfort and satisfaction of the great majority. Fear of want on the part of the workers and hope of gain among the employers have placed capitalism in the position of security it occupies.

The socialist bases his hope in the capacity of man to rise and to give greater service, work, and a measure of comfort and convenience to all. He sees the solution in the control of production, resources and exchange.

Mr. Manning answered for Capitalism the charges of Socialism. He did not deny defects in the system, but felt that many of them were due to the human element, and would be present in any political machine. The salient features of Capitalism, he pointed out, was the private control of industry and the spirit of competition. Although good and evil consequences may follow, the evil cannot be altogether removed from society and the good seemed to outweigh it. The spur of competition has been the driving force in industry, and lies back of its present efficiency. Much of the waste with which the system is charged is due to past mistakes, as Canada's railway problem, and Capitalism can and will rectify them. State interference on behalf of the majority may alleviate their immediate difficulties.

Capitalism has organized the production of goods exceedingly well, but it has left the distribution processes pretty much alone. Distribution on an international scale is the problem the system must face if it is to live.

A mere report is entirely inadequate to catch the fiery enthusiasm of Glen Shortliffe in his discussion of Communism. At the outset he distinguished between pacifism and internationalism, lest the audience think that Communism had turned sissy.

He stated that Imperialism was the last stage of Capitalism. Instances from dominion and provincial parliaments to show that the real governing heads were the credit and industrial magnates. As long as such a situation is maintained, international relationships will be at the mercy of competing industrialists. In spite of the goodwill brought about by well-meaning organizations, and government diplomacy, the wars will occur

as long as there is an economic necessity for them.

Because Communism stands for revolution does not mean that it does not seek international harmony. But if to secure it the world must be purged by fire, it is better that it be done.

According to Mr. McClung the last speaker, Fascism differed from all the above theories in the important respect that they treated the state for the ailments of the individual, while Fascism subjected the men to the good of the state. In Italy this policy has developed under Mussolini into a rabid imperialism. Italy is

S.C.M. PRESIDENT



STANLEY RANDS

Brings International Week to a successful close.

He faced with an immediate problem of expansion, and Fascism has very decided ideas as to how this should be done. Excerpts from several of the dictator's speeches left little doubt as to his determination to use force if necessary. The problem is being aggravated by the Fascist policy of increasing population—either for increased man-power in time of war or just to force the expansion issue.

Italy's attitude to the League of Nations has been purposefully vacillating, using its influence to block dangerous associations; contemptuous of the League when it affected her, and supporting it when it affected her neighbors.

Mussolini has expressed a fear of both British and French interference in the Mediterranean. This may be merely militaristic boisterousness, and part of the national recovery program, but undoubtedly Italy must expand, peaceably or otherwise, and Fascism means business.

The speakers covered the ground with surprising adequacy, considering the time at their disposal. It proved an interesting experiment in student discussion of current problems.

INTERNATIONAL TEA HELD ON THURSDAY

National Handicrafts Exhibited—Program Presented to Illustrate W.S.C.F.

On Thursday afternoon Convocation Hall added another achievement to its list of functions, namely, the annual International Tea. The academic associations of the hall were minimized for the occasion. Its great open spaces were decorated by an exhibit of national handicrafts and art assembled through the kindness of friends in the University and throughout the city.

Mrs. A. S. Tuttle and Mrs. E. H. Moss poured tea, which was served with national concoctions under "noms de table," and carried by obliging young ladies under national costumes.

While tea was being served there were musical numbers from Miss Isabel Alexander, a negro quartette, and by the leader of the Ukrainian group which danced national steps in costume. The formal program was chaired by Mr. Stanley Rands. It presented in dialogue the Christian viewpoints of Chinese, Continental, English and American groups com-

COME ON TO THE DANCE

Open season for overtown stenogs closes Friday, Feb. 24th. Better make that impression tonight. Coming events cast their shadows before, and already the Ides of March are relentlessly approaching. Courage, brother, there is time for one last fling—the Midwinter is tonight.

There is a careless abandon in the air. Never do the crowd enjoy themselves as they do at the Senior Dance. No effort has been spared to make the arrangements complete; the music and refreshments will set the pace.

This class has had four years' experience in putting on parties, and they can promise everyone a good time.

The Philharmonic Concert AN IMPRESSION

A large audience enjoyed the concert given by the Philharmonic Society in Convocation Hall last Friday night. It was an attentive audience except when during the orchestral selections, it was distracted by the sight of the chorus chatting on the stage. At these times the effort at an illusion of a garden-party was not a happy one, for it took away the attention of the listeners from the music that was being played. It is a confession of weakness in a concert if anything besides the music is required to maintain interest. Moreover, as a background to the performers simple panelling or curtains would have been preferable to painted scenery; for, after all, this was a concert, not a show. The women in white frocks and the men in white trousers looked very smart.

Although the program was through-out enjoyable, it did not attain the level of some programs formerly given by the two organizations which have lately united in the Philharmonic Society. The brass section of the orchestra was noticeably off colour and uncertain in Tschalkowsky's "Andante Cantabile from String Quartet Op. II," the flowing, melancholy lines of which were, however, well sustained by the stringed instruments. The other orchestral selections were Tschalkowsky's "Meditation" and the "March and Procession of Bacchus" by Leo Delibes. In the last-mentioned piece the woodwinds and first violins had moments when they could show advantage, and they did with clear, full tones. It is a pleasure to commend the director wholeheartedly for his selection of the orchestral numbers, which were of a musical quality that, having once reached, it is hoped the orchestra will always maintain.

The full chorus sang three numbers: a gay and tuneful arrangement of "It Come Upon the Midnight Clear" by Sullivan, "By the Waters of Minnetonka" (Lieurance), and "Sylvia" (Oley Speaks). The women's chorus sang "Chanson Indone" by Rimsky-Korsakov, and the men's chorus "On the Road to Mandalay" by Speaks. In all the choruses there was precision of attack and rhythm and definiteness of tone. The high notes of the sopranos were happily free from the strain and screechiness which often occur in the singing of young voices. What the chorus-singing lacked was vividness of interpretation; in the quieter pieces, especially, poetic feeling would have made the performance something more than competent. There were gusto and sympathy in the singing of "Mandalay," which perhaps account for the fact that the audience seemed to like it best. One wonders, by the way, whether it was worth while singing such a piece as this which is heard at nauseum on the radio; better to be adventurous than "popular" in selecting music. Mr. Davison, who sang the solo part of this piece, deserves praise for the vigor of his singing. Contraltos and basses were difficult to hear in some of the choruses, but the fault was not wholly theirs, for the orchestral accompaniments, though

CONGRATULATIONS, ERNIE!

It has been said of old, that two can live more cheaply than one. With the conviction of the proverb and confidence for the future, a young man, whom we all know and like, has taken the step into matrimonial bliss. The young man—Ernie Ayre. Ernie took the decisive step last fall, and has since received the best wishes of many students. We take this opportunity of extending to the happy couple hearty congratulations and for the future "bon voyage."

binning in the World's Student Christian Federation.

This year's tea has shown an increase in interest and attendance, and made a fitting conclusion to International Week.

played with restraint, tended to blur the secondary voices. Orchestral accompaniments should be used only when they play a necessary part in creating the musical idea. Such is their function in an opera, for example. They had not that function in the choruses that we heard Friday evening; indeed, they deprived us of that very keen delight that can be got from hearing voices blending in a harmony that does not require the support of instruments.

A male quartet sang two songs: "At Dawning" (Cadman), and "Moonbeams" (Victor Herbert). The second was quite pleasing, but the first was off pitch almost from the beginning. Some of the audience were amused at the sight of four strong men repeating, "I love you, I love you," out of tune.

After the quartets, Miss Erma Browncombe sang "Mother Have Mercy," an aria from Verdi's opera,

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FAST AND FRANTIC FRESHIE FROLIC

Novelty Entertainment Features Dance in Convocation Hall

To the rhythm of peppy music dished up by the Varsity Five, the class that a few months before had cavorted gaily on the campus, cavorted again in Convocation Hall. The occasion was the annual Frosh Frolic, on Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Frosh Class was well represented (also, let us whisper it, so was every other class. However, as a certain fair doorkeeper said, at least half of them must have been fresh!). The crowd proved to be a mixing bunch, and every co-ed was in her glory, for there was an overwhelming stag line.

The collection of so many Frosh called up a good many memories, and your reporter managed to scribble down some of the remarks he overheard. "Yeah, I was in the band, and my throat is still as raw as hamburger"; "Wasn't it awful? I thought I'd be sick for a week"; "Yeah, I had to do an allah-allah for Marg Moore, in the Tavern, darn her anyway."

Coffee, cake and song were the items of interest during the intermission, not to mention the ice cream. The song was supplied by a scintillating quartet from St. Steve's, who obliged out to sing, much bandaged and three strong. The fourth member of the quartet was supplied when a call was sent out for a doctor, who ran up with stethoscope dangling and vocal chords in good order.

The quartet rendered three numbers, "Doctor" (or at least a song concerning one), a song about a certain party (and by party, we mean party), that was rudely interrupted by the elements, that is to say, to wit, rain, which descended on the parties of the first and second part of the party, and a heart-rending ballad, which reiterated the sad, sad realization that "Josephine—is a Flirt."

Immediately after the supper, the executive were called up, and given a hearty vote of thanks, and then were compelled to listen to the assembled mob sing, "For they are jolly good fellows." Thereupon Peter Rule compelled said assembled mob to listen to a speech, which he made short and sweet, as we can always trust our Pete to do.

Several famous celebrities were in display. For instance, a certain Bill and girl friend danced in the gallery, for the instruction of Frosh, while Ed. McCormack, Larry Alexander, etc., so on and so forth, kept time (for the benefit of the orchestra, no doubt, no doubt).

The affair was patronized by Mr. J. T. Jones. To him and to the executive a great deal of credit is due for the smashing success the Frolic undoubtedly was.

(P.S.—During the intermission the lights went out. We wonder?)

President Wallace Addresses International Week Service

"CAN STUDENTS MAKE INTERNATIONALISM POSSIBLE?"—SOUND INTERNATIONALISM MUST GROW OUT OF SOUND NATIONALISM

President Wallace, of the University of Alberta, in speaking at the Sunday service held in Convocation Hall, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, brought the large congregation face to face in a most realistic manner with the tremendous problems facing us in the international realm. The subject of the address was, "Can Students Make Internationalism Possible?" It seems so natural, said Dr. Wallace, that on this planet mankind should be living together harmoniously as a unit, with freedom of trade, with tolerance for all peoples, in a state of peace and co-operation. Yet it is not so.

And he asked the question, "Why?" It seems so obvious that the race of men should not fight, should not erect barriers against one another, should not hate, and yet they do. Why? We are all members of family groups. The world outside of our own homes has set certain rules which it says we must follow, and we think those rules are just enough on the whole. But it is a different matter when one of our brothers or sisters or our father is brought to task by one of those rules. We seem unable to look at life in a disinterested way. Few of us are impartial in a matter of this kind. All of this, said Dr. Wallace, is because of loyalty.

Those of us here are members of a University. We see many improvements that could be made, and we do not hesitate to criticize our institution. But if that criticism comes from without the walls of the University we at once bristle up in defence of our Alma Mater, even though we may know that we are in the wrong? Why? Again, it is because of loyalty. And so it is with our city, and our nation. This loyalty may not be wrong. It may all be very fine, but it creates difficulties, some of the problems that we have to face. Democracy has intensified these very problems arising from loyalty. The result is that we have throughout the world at the present time groups of peoples whose loyalties for their own particular countries makes an internationalism well-nigh impossible.

The speaker then dealt with several phases of life in which an effective co-operation between peoples would go far to bring about a world unity. Why can we not have a universal system of education the world over, well planned and designed, to remove the very elements which foster bitterness and narrowness among peoples now? Is this possible? It cannot be done by us as individuals. The way is longer and more arduous than that. We will have to amass the loyalties of the whole of the human race first, and that will be a most difficult thing to do. But we should not turn aside because of that, for the world has only made progress by taking the long, hard, slow, tedious route. We dare take no other now. Dr. Wallace felt that it would not be possible to have a sound internationalism without first having a very sound nationalism. Too many nations such as China have no nationalism at

PHARMACY CLUB PLAN BANQUET

Mr. Matthews Addresses Meeting On "Changing Order of Pharmacy"

At a regular meeting of the Pharmacy Club held on Monday, Mr. A. W. Matthews, assistant professor of Pharmacy, read a paper on "The Changing Order of Pharmacy." He dwelt in interesting fashion on the advance of science during the last few years in the field of therapeutics, and pointed out the fact that official pharmacopoeias cannot keep abreast of the latest advances; the up-to-date pharmacist must keep in touch with the trend by means of current professional literature.

The Pharmacy Club will hold its annual spring banquet in the MacDonald Hotel on Saturday, Feb. 25. Guests of honor will be the President, Dr. Wallace and Mrs. Wallace, Prof. and Mrs. Dunn, Prof. and Mrs. Mathews. Other guests will include many prominent pharmacists of Edmonton and district.

A special meeting of the Pharmacy Club will be held in Arts 405 on Monday, March 6, at 4:30 p.m., for the purpose of considering a motion involving an amendment to the constitution of the club. This would provide for the election of officers being held next fall instead of this spring, as is customary. The motion, which suggests a means of fixing the responsibility for the calling of preliminary meetings next term, will be published in full next week. On account of the constitutional nature of the motion, and of the diversity of opinion regarding it, it is desirable to have as large a turn-out as possible at the meeting.

all, and they are causing more trouble in the world than the countries in Central Europe with their very strong nationalism. Even we in Canada have a long way to go before we can take our places as leaders in the international field. We cannot yet command the position we should occupy in Geneva, because we have not as a people developed the habit of sublimating our nationalism to an internationalism. The great problem we face is seen very clearly in the control of natural resources over the world. Nature has distributed them very unevenly, and the question we have to answer is as to how we are going to control them. Are we justified in regarding the resources on our own land as ours and shutting out all other nations who need the very things we possess? This is extremely dangerous, said the speaker, and should prompt us to look for some method of unified control. How can we say who is right or wrong in the case of Japan and China, both countries wanting the resources we can supply if we so desire? That is another of the issues we face. There are many other departments of life in which the problem emerges. What about the freedom of the seas? In touching on this matter of transportation, Dr. Wallace showed how the seas had not been free in the past to any but the strong power. Is that just? Can we, or should we, work for some new power in the world which will keep the means of transportation open for all peoples to use as they desire?

President Wallace said he was not trying to give us a solution to these difficulties, but was attempting to face us with the problems which we as students will have to solve ourselves in the years to come. One of the hardest to solve will be that of population. Many countries are over-populated, while others have refused to allow foreigners to enter. Thus there can be no evening up of the world's population. The question the speaker raised was, are nations justified in saying that no one but themselves shall occupy a certain territory? This is a world problem, and it is getting more difficult. The nations have never given up their sovereignty to a higher power, such as the League of Nations, and hence the only thing we can hope for from the League is that it may serve as a place where the nations may exchange viewpoints and find common interests. The beginning of a real internationalism lies in the way the nations are now giving up some of their rights in regard to health, and such other subjects. The beginning of a new era is seen here, but it is a long way off.

The great problems of internationalism can only be solved, said Dr. Wallace, by a group of students who are willing to look at life with trained minds, and who are ready to do a great deal of sane, hard thinking. The Student Christian Federation, with its group and conferences, is doing much to make this thinking effective. But our movement will go no farther than we who are in it are willing to go.

DATE SET FOR SPRING PLAY

March 10 and 11 Set for Production of "See Naples and Die"

The Dramatic Society has decided on Friday, March 10, and Saturday, March 11, for the presentation of its rapid-moving, full-blooded farce, "See Naples and Die." The Saturday coincides with the Women's Musical Club operetta. Yes, it's too bad (for the operetta), but no further juggling with dates will give a better spacing of the shows. "See Naples and Die," however, can be seen on Friday, leaving Saturday for the overtown show (for people with pay checks coming due on a Friday). For students, ex-stockbrokers, ex-power magnates, magazine salesmen and unemployed, we can recommend the Spring Play as a complete antidote for several lethal doses of depression. We have seen Mary Duncan, Jeane Allsopp, Murray Bell (the son of a Borzoi), Bill Wheatley, and an all-star cast in rehearsal, and can confidently forecast a real success.



THE GATEWAY

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THE STUDENTS' UNION ELECTIONS

The election of Council members will soon take place. By constitution the nominations of candidates for Council positions are to be entered during the first two weeks of March, so that the elections may take place before the middle of the month.

The fact that the issue of The Gateway being published two weeks from today will contain "election write-ups" is one deserving close attention and serious consideration by the student body.

The administration of this term's student affairs has not been a light task, and has required in its dispensation much care and thought. Next year, if the signs are read "aright," will be one taxing those in command to the utmost extent; and so special care should be exercised in the choice of the 1933-34 Students' Council.

In order to secure the most efficient administrators possible, it is necessary to have every Council position well and thoroughly contested. Acclamations as a rule, but not necessarily, are inadvisable in that they do not allow for an expression of opinion, by vote, of every student.

It is the responsibility of every undergraduate that knows of a suitable and capable student, to see that that person becomes a candidate for the position in which he will serve the Students' Union most efficiently. Every one should take an interest in the forthcoming elections—talk it over with other students—discuss possibilities and capabilities—and let not actions lie in words alone.

INTERNATIONALISM

We can observe today, probably the most severe outbreak of nationalism the world has ever witnessed. Europe is in the throes of it, her four leading countries, England, France, Italy and Germany, have manifested their individuality in no uncertain manner—while their leaders, men like Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler, preach nationalism as their doctrine. In the east we have Japan, asserting her right as a mighty nation to look after her own interests, and turning a deaf ear to the rather feeble requests of the League of Nations. To the south of us we have the United States becoming more and more conscious of their importance as a nation, and the necessity of their asserting their importance. While probably the supreme example is Russia, who has pitched herself as a nation against the world. Thus at the height of our so-called civilization, we are still hoping to gain world peace and prosperity by fostering different entities, every one of which is conscious of its own superior importance and the necessity to keep this supremacy by fair means or foul. In consequence, we get nation arming against nation, sums of money spent each year on armament which would feed and clothe the unemployed of the world; we have the imposition of tariffs, which throttle trade at the outset and foster bad feeling. Finally we have a ridiculous system of money and exchange, that can be so manipulated that one nation may be coerced into practically any action by another.

With world conditions in such a sorry plight, it is with great pleasure we see that the necessity of studying and cultivating an international spirit is under way, sponsored by some of our students. We wish them all success in their efforts, which should be of the greatest interest to anyone who has the courage to think.

C. J. J.

NO GATEWAY NEXT WEEK

There will be no Gateway published next week. After this paper only two issues of the undergraduate newspaper remain to be published. With these the full quota of twenty issues (excepting the Convocation one) will be attained.

These two remaining papers will appear on Fridays, March 10th and 17th, and necessarily so, for the first is concerned with nomination "write-ups" and the second with the results of the Students' Union elections which must, by constitution, be held that week.

It has been thought judicious to "skip" publication next week, rather than earlier in the term, and as a result students will not receive an issue of The Gateway that week. We hope that they will miss it.

THE NEW INTER-CLASS EXECUTIVE

Discussion has been directed toward the possibility of forming an Inter-class Executive. It would seem that one of the important phases of the work of such a body would be the direct responsibility to the Students' Union Council for the activities undertaken by the various class organizations. An admirable scheme.

But another aspect of the proposed plan with which we do not agree is the institution of a compulsory class fee of fifty cents to be levied on every student at registration. At present the active interest in class organizations as evidenced by the number of "paid-up members" is decidedly low. If the only means by which a class can survive is that of compulsion of interest, then we would respectfully submit the suggestion that the class organizations be allowed to die, what appears to be, a natural death.

At any rate, we cannot see that the benefits to



A TALE OF TEN TRAVELLERS

Ten weary, footsore travellers,
All in a woeful plight,
Sought shelter at a wayside inn
One dark and stormy night.
"Nine beds—no more," the landlord said,
Have I to offer you;
To each of eight a single room,
But the ninth must needs serve two."
A din arose. The troubled host
Could only scratch his head;
For of those tried men no two
Would occupy one bed.
The puzzled host was soon at ease—
He was a clever man—
And so to please his guests devised
A most ingenious plan:
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I.

In room marked A two men were placed,
The third he lodged in B;
The fourth to C was then assigned,
The fifth retired to D.
In E the sixth he tucked away,
In F the seventh man;
The eighth and ninth in G and H,
And then to A he ran.
Wherein the host, as I have said,
Had laid two travellers by.
Then taking one—the tenth and last,
He lodged him safe in I.
Nine single rooms—a room for each—
Were made to serve for ten,
And this it is that puzzles me
And many wiser men.

MONSIEUR X.

Senior—How do you like my room, as a whole?
Freshman—As a hole, it's fine; as a room—not so good.

A Street-Car Romance

I write to offer you my heart,
O maiden, whom I do not know.
Pray do not think me premature
In making known my feelings so,
For I have loved you steadfastly,
O damsel of the unknown name,
And all last night and half today
My passion has been in a flame.

'Twas not your face, though that is fair,
Nor yet your voice bewitched me so;
(I heard you ask the motorman
How long before the car would go.)
I saw you on the car that went
Across the bridge at half-past nine.
The Gateway was the paper that
You were perusing at the time.

And this is why I write to you:
To say that I am wholly thine,
I love you, for that fourth-page joke—
The one you laughed at—that was mine.

Bea Brute!—Oh! Help! That man tried to kiss me!
The brute! Don't let him get away!
Alf McLean (callosely)—Oh, don't worry about him. There'll be another along in a minute.

Reward of Merit

The father asked: "How have you done
In mastering ancient lore?"
"I did so well," replied the son,
"They gave me an encore;
The Faculty like me and hold me so dear,
They made me repeat my Freshman year."

Professor (to noisy Freshman in back row)—
What are you doing back there? Learning anything?
Pete Rule—No, sir, listening to you, sir.

Smoke, and the world smokes with you; swear
off, and you smoke alone.

The Man Without a Country

The "man without a country" was in such a sorry
plight,
There wasn't any place on land where he might pass
the night,
But if you'd like to see a man as badly off as he,
Who hasn't any place at all to stay on land or sea,
Who has no spot he may enjoy to any great extent,
Just wait until you see some time the man without
a cent.

Yes—after a long and arduous cross-examination,
we are forced to admit that we are the man referred
to in the poem above, but we do NOT admit that this
was meant as a reminder to McIntosh of the three
dollars he's owed us for two years.

Maye Christenson—Can you recommend this brand
of perfume?
Clerk—Certainly, miss. It is one of our best
smellers.

Relapse

I study evolution,
And hear the teacher tell
How we have all developed
From an isolated cell;
And in the examination
Some fellows make it plain
Their principles will bring them
To the starting-point again.

be accrued from class organizations are such that
merit the increase of student fees in a year when the
governors have already received far too many inducements to raise academic fees.

Organize an Inter-class Executive, for that is a
worthy and, we trust, efficient means of controlling
and perhaps reducing class expenditures; but these
economic advantages will be offset by the levy of a
compulsory fifty-cent fee, which will tend toward an
increase, rather than a curtailment of expenditures.



STAMP OUT THE DEPRESSION

Editor, The Gateway.

May I have a little of your valuable space to put forward a plan which I developed about three months ago—a plan which if put into operation would, I feel sure, get business in Western Canada out of the present depression and on to its feet again.

I would say at the outset that I am one who believes that our present economic system is antiquated and should have been replaced ere this with one more in keeping with the needs of modern society. What I am suggesting is put forward only as a prop to shore up our present business structure and save us from a total collapse until we have time to examine and repair the foundations of our present system of doing business.

There is no need to describe the present situation in Western Canada, though we are frequently told that we are much better off than other places. Yet the fact remains that because farm produce prices are so low the farmer has no purchasing power, and therefore, most lines of business are shrivelling up like prunes in a hot sun. Almost any business man will agree that the farmer must have more money to spend before business can get into its stride again.

At the same time it is generally admitted that nature did not throw us down. We have abundance of everything we need, but we lack the medium needed to exchange our commodities with one another. If we can agree that the present situation is man made, we should be able to agree that it must be man mended. I propose that instead of quietly sinking out of sight in the quicksand of the present business depression, we western farmers and business men should join forces in an effort to put an end to these intolerable conditions before something much more serious happens.

My plan, if put into operation, would mean that the farmers, instead of talking about rebellion, strikes, or not sowing a crop, would be adapting a course of action which would be constructive and effective, and which, given the co-operation of business men, would give the needed impetus to business and thus bring benefits to the entire community. My plan provides for an equal distribution of effort in direct proportion to business transacted: it would give the farmer 96 per cent. more purchasing power and debt paying power, and at the same time would help the business man by giving him a much larger volume of business.

My plan is as follows: let there be set up a Collective Produce Clearing Association, with representative business men from the three prairie provinces on a board of nine trustees. This clearing house would be properly bonded and would have a properly bonded agent in each country town. It would issue clearing house certificates and clearing house stamps. The face value of the certificate would be for double the net market price of any produce delivered by the farmer desiring to use the clearing house.

It would function like this: a farmer takes a load of wheat to an elevator and receives the ordinary cash ticket for the net value of, we will say, five dollars. He takes this five dollar cash ticket to the local agent of the clearing house and receives in exchange a clearing house certificate for ten dollars, which is double the amount of this cash ticket. The clearing house certificate would read, "The Collective Produce Clearing Association will pay ten dollars in cash on presentation of this certificate with fourteen forty-cent clearing house stamps attached on the reverse side hereof."

This certificate would have a face value of ten dollars and would be redeemable in cash after it had turned over fourteen times and had collected fourteen forty-cent clearing house stamps. The clearing house would have the five dollars cash from the wheat and \$5.60 in cash from sale of stamps. The farmer would take the first 4 per cent. discount by signing his name and address on the back and attaching the first stamp. Everybody using the certificate would do the same until it had done \$140 worth of business. In other words, the business men who have dealt with this certificate have each taken a 4 per cent. discount in order that the primary producer may have an extra 96 per cent. more buying power, and at the same time they will have put in circulation an auxiliary currency which would be gradually converted into cash.

I have submitted this plan to a considerable number of business men, and while most of them, of course, do not like the idea of departing from the time honored methods of doing business, many of them see their business gradually departing from them and are coming to the place where they would be willing to try anything which looks like a way out.

Many of them agree that if 50 per cent. of the farmers were to accept these certificates for the grain and livestock marketed, business would have to adapt itself to the use of them. Most of these same business men also agree that if they could get almost twice as much business and twice as many debts paid as at present, they could well afford a discount of 4 per cent. But in actual practice they would not likely need to stand a 4 per cent. discount on all their business because there would still be a very large amount of cash circulating. The amount of certificates circulating would only be a fraction of the cash, because they would be continually converted into cash and they would automatically pry a



Toronto, Ont.—Gone are the days of lavish and profligate waste, economy must rule. At least the Engineering Society has adopted this motto, and no longer may embryo engineers slake their thirsty fountain pens in the common filling station for a smile and a "Thank you." Ink has now become a cut and nearly dried "penny in the slot" proposition. We supply it, you use it, and the difference is a cent a shot.

For some time the Engineering Society Supply Room has been supplying fills for fountain pens gratis, with the result that about ten and a half gallons of ink has been passed out to every ten cent bottle sold, making a net loss of about 10,000 per cent. But these days are past and over, and ink has now become one of the leading commodities of the institution. Starting with a charge of two cents and promptly reducing the price fifty per cent, because of the tremendous outcry, the Society now offers you as much as you pen can hold of either of two popular brands of writing fluid for the modest sum of one cent. A free windshield wipe and change of oil goes with each order.

Students are carefully searching their economy books for a free ticket for this popular store, but have failed to find one. Apparently the Society feels that the quality of the ink sells itself, and advertising is unnecessary.

Already the weight of the pennies just below the slit is assuming tremendous proportions, and it is expected to be sufficient, in the near future, to purchase a mechanical "Robot," who will fill your pen, wipe it, change the oil (if any), and smile a courteous "thank you" into the bargain.—McGill Daily.

Alex McNeil (combing his hair)—My hair is full of electricity.
Hugh John—No wonder; it's next to a dry cell.—Xaverian Weekly.

larger volume of cash out into the channels of trade. Some object that it would be too cumbersome, but all admit that the present situation is certainly very cumbersome. Throughout the country stores shelves are literally bending with all kinds of merchandise which is not moving, farmers are unable to pay taxes, interest or debts.

Some would think business would refuse to accept these certificates, but stamp and scrip money have been in use in two cities in Germany during the last six years, and in 140 places in the United States and Canada recently. In some of these cases there has been no reserve at all at the back of the issue, whereas one Winnipeg business man pointed out that his plan would always have fifty per cent. of actual cash value in farm produce at the back of the certificates.

My plan also embodies the principle of relating currency to commodities, which is one principle on which many of the world's economists are agreed.

I submitted my plan to Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale, and the reply I received was very encouraging.

If the present conditions are allowed to continue hundreds of farmers will dispose of their livestock such as pigs, sheep and poultry. Many who are now behind with taxes and interest will, if they put in a crop at all, be still further behind next fall; thousands are now so discouraged that they are rapidly becoming a problem to our governments. It is high time that we started to do something about this situation. My plan may sound radical, but the situation is so critical that a radical remedy is needed. My plan would be better than debt adjustment, because the way to adjust debts is to pay them. Anything else will be unfair and very cumbersome to carry out.

My plan would allow the farm produce to flow to market as usual without interfering with prices which are set on an export basis. It would still allow of feeding the unemployed cheaply, but many of these would be quickly absorbed by the greater volume of business which would result.

I would be very glad to have the opinions of business men and also to answer any criticisms or questions with regard to my suggestion of how to stamp out the depression.

COLIN H. BURNELL,
Oakville, Manitoba.

STUDENTS WILL RECEIVE

FEDERAL JOBS—ROOSEVELT

"The college student of today is an alert, peppy, up-to-the-minute person," said Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in an imaginary interview granted in the Daily today. Governor Roosevelt will be inaugurated president of the United States in a few months, according to rumors reported here.

"I place my hopes and beliefs in college students. In fact, so much do I believe in them, that I am planning to take a few of them away from their books and lectures and place them in office at Washington as soon as the opportunity permits," continued the governor, we hope.

You see, the enterprising reporter had lots of ambitions and an editor, but no enterprise. So, being tired of asking comical co-eds and flippant frosh about coxies and plays—football and otherwise—we decided to imagine an interview with a real big shot. Frankie the Fearless was a good subject, so we hope no one will mind.

"I have been delighted in my visit here at Northwestern. The girls are mighty pretty. My idea of a beautiful girl is a wholesome girl. She must weigh at least 135 pounds, wear her hair off her forehead and behind her ears, and dress simply and in bright colors," believes Roosevelt. "Bars show character and the forehead shows intelligence."

"I feel that students here should be given more opportunity to relax," he said. "As I look about the campus the only things that spoil the youthful spirit are the tense looks on people's face—and too many books."

"Personally I feel that chewing gum is a good way to relax. If we only had more time to sit before the fire and chew gum!" he declared.

"When I'm president . . ." he began. And the great man heaved a great sigh in a big way. "But what's the use . . . you're only making all this up anyway. Well, come back in about five years, and I'll give you a real interview."—Daily Northwestern.

Boston, Mass.—Here's the way to hit those exams or at least to meet them on the best possible ground, according to Ruth C. Duffey, director of physical education for women at C.L.A.

"If you have two examinations in one day, do not try to 'cram' between them, but get outdoors for some fresh air. Forget exams for a few minutes."

"Do not try to study while you are eating your lunch."

"Eat three well-balanced meals a day. This does not necessarily mean heavy meals, but see that they contain the proper amounts of milk and eggs, and have all necessary vitamins."

"Do not try to live on coca-cola and coffee to stimulate you during examinations!"—McGill Daily.

Dark One—Say, bo, you is so dark and black you 'name should be midnight.

Darker One—Sho' nuff. Well, you is just about five minutes to twelve you'self.—The Hornet.

PLEASURE IS WHAT I SMOKE FOR.

BUCKINGHAM PUTS ALL THE VALUE IN THE CIGARETTE—NOT IN PREMIUMS.

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THE BEST Varsity Tuck Shop IN CANADA

THE RAINBOW ROOM IS FREE FOR STUDENT FUNCTIONS

Philharmonic Grand Concert Features Miss Brownscombe

UNIVERSITY TALENT WAS APPRECIATED BY LARGE AUDIENCE AT PHILHARMONIC PRODUCTION LAST FRIDAY

Last week it seemed as though spring had come, and the final demonstration of its advent was the delightful appearance of the chorus of the Philharmonic Society as the curtain rose on the Grand Concert last Friday evening. The girls were dressed in white summer sports frocks and the men in white flannels and blue coats.

Mrs. J. B. Carmichael, conducting the orchestra and the chorus, led the very large assembly in "O Canada." Convocation Hall, both downstairs and the gallery was well filled. Those personages lending their distinguished patronage to the presentation were His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, President R. C. Wallace of the University of Alberta, and the Provost, Dr. J. M. MacEachran.

The orchestra played Tchaikovsky's "Meditation," and during the selection a novel and pleasing feature was the informal attitude taken by the chorus which remained on the stage as a pleasing background to the orchestra under the direction of Mrs. Carmichael.

The second number was "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," sung by the whole chorus and accompanied by the orchestra. This was followed by two piano solos by Miss Isabel Alexander, "Clair de Lune" and "Etude." Miss Alexander is an exchange scholarship student from the University of Toronto, who has received special notice as a pianist of high standing.

The male quartet, composed of Messrs. J. Penny, D. Blackie, G. Sprague and M. Sereda, rendered "At Dawning" and "Moonbeams."

The highlight of the evening was reached in Miss Erma Brownscombe's performance, so ably accompanied by Mr. Henry Attack, a well known pianist and organist in Edmonton. Her talent was displayed in her program of "Mother Have Mercy" from "La Forza del Destino"; "The Naughty Little Clock" and "At the Zoo." Miss Brownscombe, a resident of Calgary, very kindly consented to act as guest artist for the Philharmonic Grand Concert. The loud applause of the audience displayed their appreciation and enthusiasm for the talented young lady from the south. Miss Brownscombe very charmingly received a token of her popularity, a large bouquet of roses, immediately after her first number. The one regret was that her program did not include many more selections.

Varsity Reporters Edit City Paper

Vancouver, B.C.—Readers of the Vancouver Sun will get a thrill, whether pleasurable or not remains to be seen, when they open their evening paper on Tuesday next.

Carrying out what promises to be an annual event, members of the Publications Board will put out the first edition of the Sun on January 17. Students will take positions of responsibility at the City Desk, the Telegraph Desk, and even in the editor's office, while seasoned newspapermen are expected to be taken to the hospital in every stage of nervous breakdown after the strenuous day of watching the youngsters gum the works.

Members of the Ubysey staff are at present contending for jobs at which they have been casting longing glances for many moons. The only catch in the plans is the fact that the prospective big-time journalists will have to rise and shine in the exceedingly wee sma's, as all must be on duty by six-thirty Tuesday morning.

Oldsters on the Ubysey will recall the excitement of their day at the Sun. It was during the Stadium campaign, and copies of the paper were sold on the campus to help the fund. Stadium plans were featured on the front page of the daily, in addition to the regular features. Fascinated cubs spent the day at the Police Court and other well-known places of entertainment about the city, returning to headquarters exhausted but exhilarated. — McGill Daily.

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CO-ED COLUMNS

CO-ED SPORT

By K.W.H.

We accidentally overheard some of our co-ed badminton players describing (with apologetic adjectives and self-deprecatory giggles) the overwhelming pride and joy they felt when they returned from the Calgary tournament carrying a choice assortment of consolation trophies. We're not sure that the consolation prizes were very consoling.

Our swimmers unfortunately didn't win their meet either, but they showed a great improvement over last year, and, being thus encouraged, will probably keep on improving. "What chance had we," they ask sadly, "against a girl who stepped out and broke five records all in one meet?"

Our former hockey rivals, the Hustlers, went down to defeat at the merciless hands of a team from Red Deer, with a 4-0 score. We were sorry to see the Hustlers lose, because they were good sports, and we enjoyed our games with them.

The House Leaguers had a "crowd" again at their last game—five altogether—and men, too. They witnessed the first of the series of playoffs for the league championship. The "Comets" (Marg Duggan's re-christened "Overowners") met Gwen Nixon's "Five" in a fast game characterized by fouls by Gwen's players. It was any one's game till the very end, the score vacillating here and there in a startling manner. A speedy rush and careful shot during the last few minutes gave Gwen's "Five" a lead that they kept till the end. The score stood at 12-9.

The comparatively low scores are not indicative of slow shooting. The guards shadowed their opponents carefully as the game moved from one end of the floor to the other, and prevented too much effective shooting.

It is essential that each team bring out sufficient members and discontinue borrowing subs from other teams.

The House Leaguers had a new recruit this week, too—a probationer. Any others who are interested will be welcome.

After the series is over the House Leaguers hope to meet with some teams from over town—high school teams, etc. Their next series game is scheduled for Thursday, February 23, at 6 p.m. sharp.

As for the senior basketball team we're really at a loss. The girls say they "just didn't click" last Thursday. We think they're too temperamental. Anyway, we hope they "click" in their next game, and "click" just as loud and just as often as they can.

HOUSE EC. CLUB HOLD BANQUET

Mrs. R. C. Wallace Interesting Speaker

The Household Economics Club held its annual banquet in Athabasca Lounge, Thursday evening, Feb. 23. The spring flowers and pink candles, which graced the tables, displayed the club's colours.

The members were particularly fortunate in having for their chief guest and speaker of the evening, Mrs. R. C. Wallace, who made a very interesting presentation on the "Bronte Sisters."

During the banquet Miss Marian Pearson gave a violin solo. Miss Flora McLeod accompanied her, and also contributed to the pleasure of the evening by playing several numbers on the piano.

Among those present were Miss Ruth Eager, Miss Mabel Patrick, Miss Hazel McIntyre, Miss Grace Duggan, and Miss Margaret Doyle. Some members of last year's graduating class who were present were Miss Jean Gordon, Miss Edith South, Miss Grace Studholme, Miss Margaret McLaggan, Miss Isabel Cooper, and Miss Irma Burkholder.

"I WAUNEITA"

The Wauneita Banquet is coming, girls, and whatever else you plan, remember that March 7, one week from Tuesday, is the important date. Twenty-first birthdays don't happen very often, and when they do they are worth celebrating. And this is to be the twenty-first birthday party of the Wauneita Society. The original Wauneitas certainly knew how to enjoy life, but this is going to be the best event in the history of the organization.

In the old days when there were few Wauneitas on the campus, they certainly had a splendid time. There was a Wauneita page in The Gateway, and incidentally, one week the girls put the paper out themselves. It was great! Just look it up in stack some day. There were general meetings every two weeks, and something interesting was always happening.

So you see, the banquet has plenty to live up to. You simply must not miss it. You'll have the best time you've had for years.

To help freshmen women glide along more easily at tea, etiquette rules were given out at the University of Southern California. According to these rules, such remarks as "I am afraid I have stayed too long," or "hope I haven't bored you too much" are very bad taste. —Queen's Journal.

BROOME STAGES

By M.J.

"Broome Stages," said a friend of mine the other day, "is clever enough to have been written by a man." Needless to say, the remark was made by one, but any of you who are familiar with Clemence Dane's work will appreciate this comment. She has that sureness of touch, that compact, straightforward manner that draws the book evenly to its close. Added to this is her own peculiar touch of fantasy in "Dickan, Dickan," and the delightful gallantries of her men, the vivacity and pride of her women characters, the pettinesses and jealousies in the family, the violent hatred and passions make it a fascinating pageant that moves up the ages in an aura of charm. It is a pageant peopled by the greatest geniuses of the stage from Richard, the founder of his family, to John, his gentle prototype of the present day. I would that I could quote you the first chapter in its entirety, that chapter that explains so aptly the isolated position of the Broomes, but these few lines contain the essence of it: "They are by persistent playing of the classics and constant intermarriage with stage-struck superiors, long since grown into gentle folk who use the stage as a profession. . . . Yet, met socially, they will strike you as flamboyant; you can spy the invisible footlights throwing fantastic looks upon their actors' masks."

Young Richard Broome, a country boy and illegitimate son of a bishop, learnt from a witch (for there were still witches in the early 18th century) the secret of charm that is contained in that little doggerel beginning:

"Dickan, Dickan, cats and mice,
Crook your finger and beckon thrice."

From then on charm was the birthright of the Broomes.

Richard literally fell in with a theatrical company and let his comely beauty to the part of Oberon in a "Midsummer Night's Dream." It was the first notch he blazed in the trail that his posterity was to follow, for he became the idol of the London stage, and each succeeding Broome leaped lightly to the pedestal that was this early erected for a Broome: his son Robert, his granddaughter, Hilaret, of the infectious giggle, who married a Duke, Robert's son William, whose charming wife Lettice is one of the outstanding characters in the play. It is she who urged the American tours, thus capturing the foreign hearts with Broome's charm; it is under her management that the theatre reaches its peak with a Broome play, acted by a Broome under Broome management in one of their own theatres. It was a glorious period for them when Lettice moved her gra-

cious way, domineering them, hating them, loving them, until her tragic end.

With Harry, her son, and Donna, her granddaughter, that magnificent black-browed woman, the family began to degenerate. Their ardour for the stage equalled their ardour for money, and jealousy interfered with business discretion. Not that their charm ever failed them, it still held audiences spellbound—but rival charms divided box-office receipts. Finally the hard-headed, hard-working Donna realized this, and re-established their fame before she retired to Ireland and left to her son Edmund and his family the name of Broome as great as ever. Her daughter-in-law, Elinor, went on the stage and graced it as well as any of the family. Domestic relations between herself and her husband became strained. She upheld her son, Richard, who entered the modern world of the films, and thus built up a greater enmity between the father and his eldest son. However, young John keeps the family united to the public eye at least, though later, with the thoughtlessness of youth, he sides with Richard and breaks his father's heart. At the death of Edmund Broome the estate is sadly depleted and the family theatres for sale, but the book ends on the happy certainty that Richard and John will once more establish their name before the public, if not on the stage, on the screen.

With amazing skill, Miss Dane has portrayed the family weaknesses and virtues in each of its members and shown their outcroppings from generation to generation. She has been impartial to them all in showing them to us, neither covering their egotism and prejudice and arrogance, nor painting in brighter colours their warm generosity, staunch loyalty and consistent beauty. It is a study of characters which must have required a tremendous amount of preparation and forethought, for it embodies the history of the theatre, and a thorough knowledge of Shakespeare. Yet the book is never pedantic, never dull or uninteresting—some of the characters may at times be slightly artificial, in some places the story a little engrossing to note these weaknesses. slow moving—but it is too vivid and

A book such as this requires leisure, but I can recall no more delightful hours than those I have spent with the Broomes, and I admit myself a willing captive to their charm. There are so many characters of such widely divergent traits that in Broome Stages one will always find a period and companion that will suit one's every mood.

THE GREEKS HAD A NAME FOR THEM

Yes, the Greeks did use them, more than 2,500 years ago. Used what? Well, we'll not be secretive about it any longer. It's cosmetics we're talking about. They called them "fucus," but aside from a more primitive method of manufacture, "fucus" for the Greeks both as to purpose and result had precisely the same significance as have "cosmetics" for us of this later age. The Greek ladies established a precedent for us, probably arising from the fact that their sedentary mode of life deprived them of the freshness of their complexions, or again from attempts to deceive themselves and the world as to the ravages of that arch-enemy of every Greek, old-age.

Now, although this practice has been repeatedly condemned as a wicked one, yet we must not lose sight of this fact, that the desire to appear captivating in the eyes of man was only natural to women, then as now. But we hasten to add a caution. Let it be the right man! For we do perceive trace of wickedness in the case of the Greek lady mentioned in a speech of Lysias, who did not paint her face when at home, but only upon leaving her husband to visit her paramour.

So thus we find the Grecian woman adopting every known device for improving Nature's handiwork. She made liberal use of powder, of which the principal ingredient was white lead, and of rouge, manufactured from vegetable dyes. Lampblack or sulphur of antimony rubbed on eyelids and eyebrows took the place of our modern mascara and eye-shadow. Even the practice of plucking the eyebrows was not unknown to our ultra-modern ancient Greek lady.

The hair of the Grecian women was generally long and rich. In the dressing of it we find the counterpart of the modern "peroxide-blonde" in the person of the systematic improver upon nature, who affected the golden colouring, which was rare among the Greeks. Auburn hair, too, was especially admired, and many fine dames obtained it by means of a caustic bleach.

Of course, we must not think that the use of cosmetics met with the unqualified approval of all. One comic poet, in remonstrating with a young lady whom he thinks overdoes the thing, says: "If you go out in summer from your eyes there run two streams of black; from your cheeks perspiration makes a red furrow down to your neck; and when your hair touches your face it gets white with white-lead."

Other Greek writers, too, ridicule the foibles of the fair sex in poems which we moderns are in a position to appreciate. One of them says:

The golden hair Nikylla wears
Is hers, who would have thought it?
She swears 'tis hers and true she

swears,
For I know where she bought it.
Another says:
You give your cheeks a rosy stain,
With washes dye your hair;
But paint and washes both are vain
To give a youthful air.
An art so fruitless than forsake,
Which, though you much excel in,
You never can contrive to make
Old Hebe young Helen.
In the best opinion, we are told,
frowned on such follies. And yet, in spite of such opposition, these follies appeared to have survived. It may be vanity.

CHIN CHATTER

By L.W.

Talk, talk talk
In thy cosy rooms, O Pem,
The girls are all telling the others
The thoughts that occur to them—
Blah—blah—blah—
Is it chat of Technocracy?
Or the charms of democracy?
Alas! for the future of nations—
Alas! for the pioneer trails—
Their talk is of styles and cosmetics,
And of males—males—males!

A Friendly Chat From Cat to Cat

By Ann Zatsat

Such a bunch as that Council turned out to be—judging by the way they were plastered after their game against The Gateway.

What with all this Internationalism we feel almost neighborly enough to ask of any country: "Buddy, can you spare a dime?"

We've got to hand it to the Aggies for local color: we mean the decorations, not their baby blue faculty colors.

Such a democracy! Why, we even have the proposition of an inter-class organization. My! My!

They're choosing an N.F.C.U.S. debater for next year. Wonder if the males will get mixed up so that the letter will be: N.S.F.U.C.

We know now why spring was frightened away last week. The birds began to sing, then they heard the Philharmonic concert and got discouraged.

Cecil Lord's orchestra for a formal is an innovation, and as far as we can see the result is an ex-ovation of the students.

Any student taking an important executive position is either altruistic or just plain foolish, and in these hard times, altruism seems such a scarcity.

Shooting at presidents-elect seems to be good target practise. Who is going to run in the Students' Union elections this spring? He'll probably take a shot or so before the term's through.

We've heard House Eccers claim they're fed up—and then they go and have a banquet this week. Inconsistent!

Judging from the Law Club banquet, law students are those destined to enter the bar.

The Midwinter is the last open formal. If this is so, then we suppose that the mere formality of examinations is a closed proposition as far as a few of us dimmer lights are concerned.

If the root "derm" pertains to skin, then a taxidermist must be one of these taxi drivers who plays the skinning game.

We wouldn't mind people singing, but the trouble is that they so seldom do.

We hate to say anything about fellow students, but you know that:

Mining students do underground work;
Aggies are always messing about in the dirt;
House Eccers are forever having to wash up;

Commerce students spend so much time accounting for themselves;
Medics have bodies of their victims stowed away;
Engineers from that power plant of theirs are always letting off steam;
Law students so often have to go to court;

Dents are always looking down in the mouth;
Theologs only, make a study of virtue.

Architectural students, we have decided, are not susceptible to magnetic personalities. They take so much drawing.

Meow! Meow!

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MOOSE DOMERS TO PLAY HERE NEXT FRIDAY

Senior Hoop Championship Series Opens in Upper Gym

FIRST GAMES OF FOUR-GAME SERIES ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT WEEK

VARSITY LOOKS GOOD

Calgarians Out to Win Northern and Central Championship

Next Friday and Saturday at the Upper Gym the Moose Domers, strutting champions of the Calgary district basketball world, meet the Alberta Bears in an effort to revenue the three point beating they took in their last appearance here, and incidentally, attempt to take a substantial lead back south when they play the return games in this series that will decide the provincial finalists for the senior basketball championship.

Unbeaten in a long series of games against the toughest teams in the province, the Domers feel that the defeat the Varsity hung on them was only a lucky one, and point to the unusually low percentage of good foul shots as the reason for their loss here early in the month. They figure that the Bears are not good enough to win two or three in a row from them, and, according to the Calgary papers, they are counting the games here as "in the bag."

However, the three sets of brothers on the Domers' lineup may be a little precipitate in figuring this series as good as won at this early date.

The Bears have been practising steadily since their victory last month and right now are playing better than at any time this season. With the addition of Jimmy Bowland and Harold Richard to the lineup, the

Bears are stronger in reserve strength than they have been in years, and the way in which these two lads came through in the last minutes of the first game against the Domers shows that they are able to hold their own against the flashy Southerners.

Both teams affect the same delayed type of attack that has made basketball a much better game to watch than it used to be, and both boast a string of marksmen that don't miss many shots when they get a chance at the basket.

On defence, Fenerty and Woods are playing a better game than they have for several seasons, and both are able to score when points are needed badly.

On the other hand the Southerners are no set-up even for a first-class team. The Dycks know their basketball, and team. The Pillings, the Olsens and the licking they took last time isn't going to make them any easier to beat.

All in all, it should be one of those battles you read about in one of the Sport Story magazines. If you want a seat at this Donnybrook it will pay to be in there early. All seats will be reserved at 35 cents. The ticket sale will be announced later.

Green and Gold Win in Saskatoon Swimming Meet

MANY RECORDS BROKEN AT SASKATCHEWAN WHEN VARSITY MEN, LED BY BOB O'BRIEN, GET CLOSE WIN OVER GREEN AND WHITE MERMEN

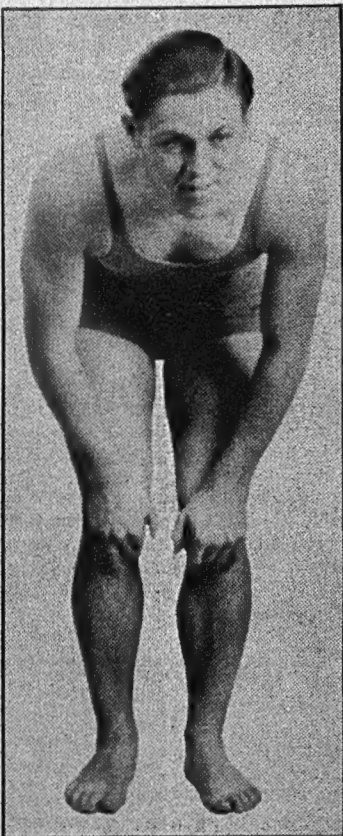
On Saturday the U. of A. swimming team defeated the Saskatchewan team in the annual inter-varsity swimming meet at Saskatoon. Alberta men defeated the Saskatchewan men, but the Saskatchewan women, led by Miss Haslem, who placed first in each of the women's events, defeated the Alberta girls by a wide margin.

Seven new records were established. New records for the women's 50 yards free style, 50 yards breast stroke, 100 yards free style, and 50 yards back stroke were established by Miss Haslem. Don Wilson broke the old record for the 50 yards free style, while Obee O'Brien made new marks for the 50 yards breast stroke and 100 yards back stroke.

The men's relay team won their race, but the women's team were nosed out by a two-yard margin. Mack Keith, who swam a good race for Alberta, had to be taken to the hospital immediately after the race, where he was operated on for appendicitis. Had he been able to swim in more events Alberta would probably have won by a wide margin.

Next year's meet will probably be held in Edmonton, and since most of this year's team will be on hand, and a certain amount of new material be

SWIMMING PRESIDENT



DON WILSON

Who led his team to victory over Saskatchewan last Saturday.

forthcoming, Alberta's chances next year look good for a repeat. A great who has been coaching Varsity swimmers for the past few years, and who is recognized as one of the best coaches in Western Canada.

Here is a summary of the results:

Men
50 yards free style—1, Wilson, U. of A.; 2, Maine, Sask.; 3, Garvey, Sask. Time, 23 3-5.
100 yards free style—1, Garvey, Sask.; 2, Wilson, U. of A.; and Maine, Sask. (tie). Time, 51 3-5.
200 yards free style—1, Skinner, Sask.; 2, R. Keith, U. of A.; 3, Willis, Sask. Time, 2:26.
50 yards breast stroke—1, O'Brien, U. of A.; 2, Govin, Sask.; 3, Shulan, Sask. Time, 33 1-5.
100 yards back stroke—1, Skinner, Sask.; 2, O'Brien, U. of A. Time, 1:13 1-5.
Relay—1, U. of A.; 2, Sask.

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SPORTING SLANTS

By Cecil Jackman

It would seem that at least half the games played by the Imperials in the local senior amateur hockey league have automatically been declared "no contest" by the action of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association in suspending Lindsay Carver, stalwart Imperial defence man.

Why Carver was allowed to play always was a puzzle anyway, when Lloyd McIntyre and other ex-professionals were refused their amateur cards. The action of the Dominion officials is to be commended, but why the other two local amateur teams allowed Carver to play in the league games is hard to explain.

Varsity's position in the league was none too secure anyway, but the Crescents should have a legitimate protest to make about the playoff games in which Carver took part. However, in view of the fact that the Superiors took Imperials, Carver and all, down the line to the tune of 4-0, it is doubtful if the final outcome would be altered much by any change in the Superiors opposition.

The stand of the Alberta amateur branch officials and the Imperial team management was a very short-sighted one, to say the least. If the Imperials had won the Alberta championship, Carver would have been unable to play outside the province anyway.

On the other hand, if they intended to bring the question of amateur reinstatement to a showdown, Carver should have been allowed to play against the Superiors Wednesday night, even at the risk of suspension of the provincial association.

FORM

When rugby heroes kick and pass
And earn themselves a name,
It's generally admitted that
It's form that won the game.

As vaulters clear the highest marks,
Nor cause the bar to fall,
We all agree, without demur,
That form has done it all.

The sprinter stretching for the tape
That ends a gruelling mile,
Is only cashing in upon
His individual style.

But where form really counts, say I,
Where we must heed its call,
Is, no man will contradict,
In Co-ed basketball.

—J. S.

Congratulations to the swimming team. Swimming suffers under the most severe handicap of all campus sports in that it is necessary to go over town for practice. At the same time we must congratulate them on overcoming so thoroughly these handicaps.

Our sympathy goes to Mac Keith, who had to go direct to hospital on his return for an appendicitis operation. His condition was aggravated by his efforts in the relay race.

Varsity Seniors Swamp Hornets In a One-sided Exhibition

RESULT OF SATURDAY'S BASKETBALL GAME NEVER IN DOUBT WHEN OVERTOWNERS ARE BEATEN BY A 63-15 SCORE

Working smoothly all the way, the well-oiled Varsity machine spend away to an overwhelming victory over the younger opposition. Varsity gave a sparkling performance of offensive playing, and displayed a scoring punch which should be hard to stop. The issue of the game was never in doubt, as Varsity began mounting their score from the tip-off. The Hornets gave a good account of themselves, but were over-anxious, and seemed to lack confidence.

Henderson passed to G. Keel from face-off, but later missed, and then came back to redress himself. F. Richards got the ball when he broke up an attack, but soon lost. Varsity swarmed about the net, but were shooting wild. Henderson made good his first gratis shot. F. Richard, for the Hornets, came to the fore when he scored a long shot from centre. Donaldson then attempted a similar shot, but failed by inches. V. Wood shot, and when the ball wiggled out of the loop, G. Keel slipped in the loose ball. M. Keel knocked in a rebound from close in. Henderson made good another free shot, and soon after tossed in a rebound in a scramble under the basket.

The Hornets were working hard throughout, but Varsity's passing had them baffled. G. Keel added another point to his score. F. Richard and Martell resorted to long shots, but couldn't find the Varsity loop. V. Wood, however, sunk a beauty on a long shot. Pullishy came in for Donaldson, and scored shortly. M. Keel displayed some deadly sniping, and then nonchalantly placed the ball through the ring on a rebound, before being substituted. Jackson went in for M. Keel and soon accustomed himself to the fast company. The Hornets never gave up trying, but their efforts were little rewarded. Not to be outdone by his elder brother, Gordon Keel scored twice on difficult shots. H. Richard and Crawford relieved Woods and Henderson, and Plowman went in for Martell.

With Varsity's second string on the Hornets applied more steam.

Diving—1, O'Brien, U. of A.; 2, Wilson, U. of A.

Women

50 yards free style—1, Haslem, Sask.; 2, E. V. Barnett, U. of A.; 3, Porter, Sask. Time, 31 1-5.

100 yards free style—1, Haslem, Sask.

50 yards breast stroke—1, Haslem, Sask.; 2, Barnett, U. of A.; 3, Johnston, Sask. Time, 35 sec.

50 yards back stroke—1, Haslem, Sask. Time, 37 4-5.

Relay—1, Sask.; 2, U. of A.

BADMINTON REPS REACH SEMI-FINALS

Cooper and Miss Atkinson Play Well in Calgary Meet

Last week-end four members of the University Badminton Club travelled to Calgary to compete in the Alberta Badminton Tournament held there Saturday. The four that made the trip were: Fern Atkinson, Priscilla Hammond, Edith Garbutt, and Harry "Red" Cooper.

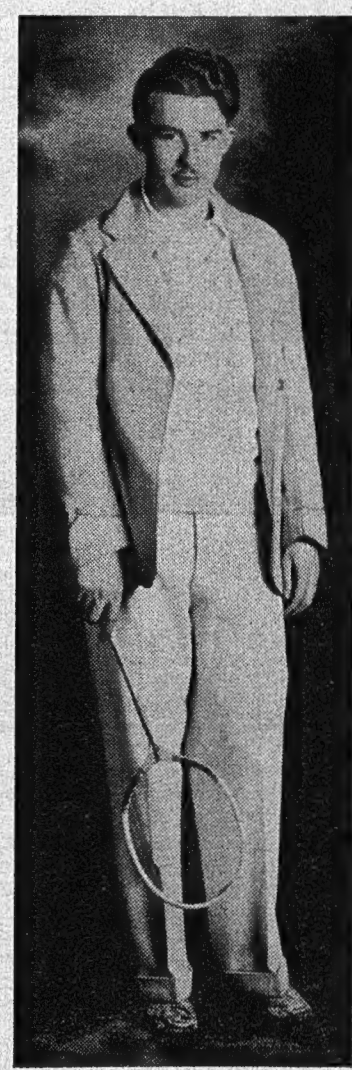
Although the Varsity contestants did not come back with any titles, nevertheless they showed up well, and were serious threats throughout the tourney. It only goes to show that the Varsity Club has good material within its circle, and with practice will yet produce players who will "bring back the bacon" to old U. of A.

Miss Atkinson went as far as the semi-finals, beating Mrs. Starky, last year's provincial champion; however, she was beaten by Miss Muriel Thom, holder of Calgary's city title in 1932. Miss Atkinson, teaming up with Mrs. Hill, carried off the ladies' double consolation prize.

"Red" Cooper, winner in the Edmonton City Tournament, was successful as far as the semi-finals, but was there beaten by a 17-year-old Calgary youth, Stan Hayden, in a hard-fought tilt. "Red" and Priscilla Hammond hooked, and together won the mixed doubles consolation.

During their stay in Calgary they were universally welcomed, and on Saturday night were royally entertained as guests by the Alberta Badminton Association.

BADMINTON CHAMPION



HARRY COOPER

Who won the city badminton championship, and got to the provincial semi-finals in Calgary last week.

Gordon, Addie and Mert combined to display a splendid passing attack, with Mert executing the finishing touches. This was certainly a treat to watch and the boys were given a great hand. Donaldson scored on a free shot. The Hornets tightened their defense, but were somewhat

AGS AND SCIENCE WIN HOOP GAMES

Ag's Win Over Pharm-Com-Law 21-11 in First Game—Science Defeats Arts 22-14 in Second

The Ags administered a trimming to the Pharm-Com-Law hoop men in Tuesday night's game. With Shank and Peake bearing the brunt of the attack the farmers got away to a good start, and kept their lead throughout the game. The P-C-L guards, Jestley and Davey, frustrated the attempt of the Ags to make more of their rushes count, but the P-C-L were weak on the offensive, and their plays were usually broken up.

The first half score was 12-9 for the Ags, but on the opening of the second period with Tisdale and Peake sinking them in, Agriculture continued to widen the gap until the last whistle.

The lineups:
Pharm-Com-Law—Riley (4), Sayers (3), Jestley (4), Davey, Ormsby—total 11.

Ags—Shank (5), Ure, Davidson (4), Dumbreck, Graham, Peake (8), Tisdale (4)—total 21.
Referee—Art Kramer.

Never exerting themselves the Science had another easy victory when they overcame the Arts team 22-14. Dolgoy, diminutive Sci forward, was high scorer, and a continued threat for the Engineers. For the Arts, Cruickshank and Garfin played a nice passing game, with Garfin netting 9 of the 14 points. The game was marked by good defense work and close checking. Play was reasonably fast despite the low score.

The score at the half-way mark was 6-4 for the Science, most of the points having been garnered from free throws. Dolgoy scored from the initial tip-off following the intermission, but the Arts, with Garfin as lone scorer, brought the score to 16-14 for the Sci with five minutes to go. Woznow came into his own in the latter part of the game with his long shots, and Dolgoy netted two more to establish a safe lead over the Arts.

The lineups:
Science—Woznow (4), Burke (4), Tyrrell, Killick (6), Parsons, Dolgoy (8).
Arts—Marks, Kostash, Garfin (9), Cruickshank (2), Hamilton (2), Cook.

Freshmen at the University of Florida must enter all buildings through the windows.—McGill Daily.

A student of Colorado University who was caught drinking, was sentenced to attend Sunday School for three years.—McGill Daily.

late. M. Keel concluded the scoring when Varsity was buzzing around the enemy ring. Final score 63-15.

The lineups:
Varsity—Henderson (6), M. Keel (25), V. Woods (2), A. Donaldson (1), G. Keel (17), H. Richard, B. Crawford, Jackson (1), Anderson (4), Pullishy (6), Bowland (2).
Hornets—Plowman (1), Munro, J. Rennie (2), Morgan, F. Richard (8), Martell (2), R. Rennie, Porter (2), Martell.
Referees — O. Rostrup and A. Cramer.

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A Pleasant Evening Or Running Down the Footnotes

By J.H.B.

"Statistics show that at the present rate of increase of footnotes the world will be flooded with them by 1980." (1)

Let us glance ahead and look at the "Evening Clarion" for June 10, 1982. On page four we find the following item: "A frame (\$8) garage (7) building to cost (&) approximately (c) \$234 (@) will be erected on lot (£) 78, City. Permit (/) for the structure (?) was granted (1) at the City Hall today (2)."

(t) Prof. H. A. V. Done in "Facts and Figures," pp. 183, 184, 0801.

(s) Frame—A very common word of the 20th century. Used extensively in certain States with the word "up" to mean "frame-up." Al Capone in his famous speech at Leavenworth, said: "It's a frame-up." H. C. Wyld, B.Litt., M.A., in his masterly word, "The Universal Dictionary," devotes a whole column to the many unique features of this word.

(%) Garage—Comparatively recent word. Originally meaning "re-modelled stable," later changed to mean "a building which once housed a car." Smith, I. E., claims in "Garages and Garages," that it means a garage. However, this is doubted by Smith, E. Y., in an article entitled "Garages."

(s) Cost, or to cost—Quite a controversy has raged between well known writers whether this should read "Cost" or "To Cost." Dr. Easie Kum, in his well known work "My Life," says that "cost" is not worth worrying about. However, students of Latin claim that it should read "to cost"; cost being from the Latin "costa," meaning rib; thus "to cost" would mean "to rib."

(c) Approximately—Claimed to have various meanings. See Funk and Wagnall's Dictionary for further light on this word.

(@) \$234—Supposed to mean Two hundred and thirty-four dollars. The symbol \$ being an S with two perpendicular bars. This symbol is thought by some students to have originated in the western plains region where the natives had a peculiar custom of branding stock (form of money) with similar symbols. This is not substantiated as yet, but it is hoped that further proof will soon be forthcoming.

(s) Lot—Much excitement has been aroused over this word. Supposed to be the husband of a woman who was petrified when she looked

A biological definition of a parasite is "a plant or animal living in, on, or with some other living organism (called its host) at whose expense it obtains food, shelter, or some other advantages." There are college students who might well be classed with these "social bums" of animal life.

Such students may be found getting their daily lessons from someone who has spent time preparing them. Of course, these college parasites spend time in copying from their hosts, but even a flea uses a little effort in clinging to the warm body of the dog.

Parasites may be divided into two general classes, external and internal. While most college parasites can be classed under the former type, a few of them succeed at times to get under a person's hide.

Although the plant and animal parasites have it over their more intellectual cousins of the college type in that they cause death in some cases, the campus pests are rapidly closing the gap that separates them from the leaders.

A dog has no love for fleas. No human being enjoys a mosquito, and the popularity of these social parasites on the campus is nearing the degree of negative infinity.—Daily Kansan.

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back over her past (life). Some writers claim that Lot sued for divorce and got it, while others claim that he wrote a book entitled "My Petrified Wife" which was filmed as "A Heart of Stone." Y. Knott in "Chacum a son gout" states that "Lot undoubtedly means a lot."

(/) Permit—This word is compounded from the words "per" and "mit." Per is derived from the Latin "per," "through," "over," "Lith. per," "through," Slav. parity, "around," "Mit" is from the Lat. "mittere"; Ger. "mitten"; Fr. "mettre"; Coll. "give me your mit," meaning to shake hands. Hence we have the word "permit" which means "to allow."

(/) Structure—Derived from the word "morphology." Thought by some to be a corrupt form of "stricture"; recent work, however, has shown that this is not true.

(1) Granted—Supposed to be of Scottish origin, meaning a stone that is extensively used in a wild game, played in an enclosed area. Often used by debaters to break the opposition's argument. U. Gasbagh, in "Coute que Coute," claims that he often shouted "Granted" when placed in a tight corner.

(2) Today—Very catchy word. Often used to signify yesterday or tomorrow. Eddie Cantor in the "Flesh and Blood" says "Today isn't." Mike Pulak in "Rhymes of a Racketeer" says in Canto IV, Line II, "Today ain't."

ANTS

By A.P.

There is perhaps no insect which is more interesting to man than the ant. Perhaps this is so because its life in relation to the lives of other ants resembles very closely man's relations with the rest of society. Everybody has seen the industrious little fellow hurrying back and forth, never wandering very far from the hole in the ground which is one of the many entrances of his home.

Ants are generally of three kinds, males, females and workers. Although there are about 5,000 species, this category holds fairly rigidly throughout the whole kingdom.

During the breeding period the females swarm into the air on their nuptial flight. They are alone, for as soon as they take off thousands of males make a mad rush after them. But the females are better fliers than their prospective husbands. One by one the weary males drop away, until there is only one left. It is his privilege to mate with the female. In this way she becomes a queen ant. Then she makes her way to some hole in a log or the ground and starts a new colony. A queen ant has been known to live for nine years, while another was watched for fifteen years.

By means of the food fed the queen bee, the kind of baby ant produced can be determined. Thus a proportion is retained in the colony. All the work and guarding is done by the workers, or sexually imperfect females, who can be distinguished by their larger heads and mandibles.

An ant nest is most interesting in structure. These creatures are never daunted by anything. When it rains they busily strengthen the walls and galleries of their nests, making them stronger by secreting some fluid which cements the mud into position. The ground dries out and their homes will stand and resist wear and tear of numerous ant feet for another period.

The subterranean galleries are often extending out in all directions; to the roots of some aphid infested plant or to the roots of some tree they intend to attack.

Some well-known ant hills known to entomologists are as old as the average man. They are ever on the increase, hundreds of millions of ants may inhabit one colony, and as many as one thousand six hundred nests may be within this colony. Yet the ants get along fine together, only attacking ants from another colony when they wander too far from their home; even if these other ants are of the same species. It is uncanny how an ant who lives in a nest with millions of others will spot an enemy ant of exactly the same species, who does not live in the nest.

A peculiarity about ants nests is their irregularity and want of uniformity in architecture. This is in direct contrast to the consistency of the structure found in bees' and wasps' nests. The same species of ant will be found living under stones in the Alps and in decayed trees in the Amazon basin. This adaptability is peculiar to them.

The habits of ants are peculiar only to themselves. They will do the same task all day long with regularity, not seeming to tire. An observer of a large colony noticed a stream of ants coming out of a hole in the ground and going down another. Beside this stream was another returning to the nest. They were after water. Each ant was carrying a drop, ready to deposit it in some storage spot in the nest for a "rainy day." The observer dropped a little red dye on one ant, let two go by and repeated the process; he then let three pass and put the dye on again. Thus we have a red ant, two black, a red, three black and a red. All day long the same position in line was retained. Just before sundown the chain failed to emerge from the ground. The ants had retired.

Many other interesting facts regarding ants have been discovered by persons interested in the study, who have raised these little creatures in artificial formecaries.

Miami University.—The assistant professor of speech refused Gary Cooper a membership in the university dramatic club when he was a student several years ago because he appeared a "gangling youth with little composure." Since that time Cooper has been made an honorary member.—Queen's Journal.

"CHOOSING A MAN"

This is not a guide to "The Answer to a Maiden's Prayer," but merely a few (?) generalized observations on the type of young man whose company any girl should appreciate.

General physique and appearance, such as stature, complexion, facial features, and sprouting moustaches need not be dwelt upon, because tastes are so widely divergent, and it is character and personality that really count in friendship. Although mere tailored perfection in itself is certainly not enough to determine one's preference, such qualities as quiet, inconspicuous taste in clothing and such details of grooming as well-preserved suits, neatly combed hair, clean-shaven face, etc., are unanimously agreed upon as necessary. The omission of any of these details, which cost the man nothing more than a little extra time, is merely a way of showing lack of consideration and respect for friends.

The man who partakes in outdoor sports is always popular among girls. Perhaps, due to wider interests they have, as a rule, a more genial personality (if not as noble) than the more conscientious person who believes in steady toil. Most girls are wary of mixed bridge games. Men have an annoying habit of taking the game and themselves very seriously. The feminine partners, on the other hand, lacking the enjoyable stimulus of "harmless gossip," as a rule prove incompetent partners. Thus the man who tells you of his brilliancy at bridge but doesn't invite you to be a partner to it, is a very comfortable individual to meet. The mentally alert man who is a good conversationalist (on topics other than himself) is always interesting, provided he is tactful enough to choose a subject which is interesting and suitable to his companion. Almost invariably a man who has a special circle of his own "men-friends" will prove a better companion than the well known "ladies-man," who usually proves a rather flighty "surface" friend. The latter, who so artfully gushes smoothly turned compliments, phrases with no apparent effort, obviously has had plenty of practise.

The person who has definite work of some kind, whether study or otherwise, and takes a vigorous interest in it, usually derives such enjoyment from not too frequent relaxation that everyone about him enjoys themselves also. Woe betide the man who is so used to pleasures he is "bored with it all." By far the greater majority of girls not only admire, but require the fact that their gentlemen friends abstain from liquor of any sort while in their presence. What the men do while by themselves is their own affair.

Although a girl may enjoy "twisting a man around her finger" she'll admire one who "won't be twisted." A man who is considerate of others' opinions and yet does not sacrifice any of his rights or ideals for any of the whims and unreasonable demands of a girl, will hold her friendship longest.

What a multitude of faults are covered by perfect manners! Here is where "little things" count. If the Royal Road to a man's heart is via his digestive apparatus, the corresponding road to a girl's heart is via displaying good manners without self-consciousness. Little things such as rising when women enter a room, opening doors, picking up and amiably (?) carrying the collection of oddities every girl collects about her person, are always silently noted and commended. The good example of the dependably punctual collar might even start a reform in a world of tardy young ladies.

Lastly, the young man who has the frankness and courage to abolish pretense and suggest the interspersing of less costly pleasures between the usual ones, will display that homely, yet admirable quality, "common-sense."

Without doubt the possession of all the golden qualities enumerated above would produce an individual so perfect as to be uninteresting, in view of the fact that every girl must have at least a few faults to generously point out at times, when faults and such "trifles" are being pointed out by both sides. However, although every man is, in all probability, able to claim for himself a gratifying number of the aforementioned qualities, perhaps, after due scrutiny, he will be able to add a few more to his collection.

which, except over a long period, would prove a disturbing and painful process; moreover, the spirit of nationalism fostered in all countries can be appealed to successfully to cloud this issue. Therefore, until we reach that far-off divine event when we shall have the parliament of man and the federation of the world, we shall probably have tariffs, reasonably justified, perhaps, by counsels of national defense, different standards of living, etc. Nevertheless, there probably will be no delegates at the Conference who will not freely admit that a general reduction in tariffs and a removal of other restrictions upon international trade would prove of great benefit to all countries.

Many thoughtful men have pointed out with much justification that the world has only been prosperous in the past when the more advanced countries were lending assistance on a large scale to undeveloped areas. This development has involved large transfers of capital, which have almost ceased during the past five years. With the enormous proportions of transactions of this character in default, it is useless to expect more than a gradual resumption of foreign lending, except in the case of particular developments where the projects are controlled by the nationals of the lending country; perhaps even this alternative does not hold out too great hope, since in the later stages of the depression we have seen prohibition of remittances of profits and even cancellation of contracts previously entered into in good faith. Such interference has gone a long way to discourage similar enterprises on a large scale for some years to come. Also, with the experience of the past few years fresh in their memory, countries sadly in need of development of their latent natural resources may hesitate to permit large-scale foreign borrowings. One outstanding characteristic of the initiation of the depression was the ruthless cutting off of the further money absolutely necessary to complete unfinished projects, with the result that in many cases the expenditure already incurred was rendered worthless. It should be noted, however, that the quick recovery which followed the slump of 1920-21 was greatly aided by assistance rendered by international consortiums, backed by governments providing assistance to countries which would otherwise have had only a painfully slow recovery. The proposed final liquidation of German reparations contemplates something of this same kind. Unless plans can be developed along similar lines to rehabilitate large areas which are in a financially chaotic condition, on the basis of a broad, long-term view of the general good and without the prospect of the immediate profit which would tempt private capital, there can be little hope of more than a gradual resumption of investment in backward countries which was the outstanding feature of world business for two or three generations before the war and of the post-war period up to 1928.

Why the Apprehension? If, then, we assume that there is hope for a gradual reasonable solution of the problems already examined, except over a long period, would prove a disturbing and painful process; moreover, the spirit of nationalism fostered in all countries can be appealed to successfully to cloud this issue. Therefore, until we reach that far-off divine event when we shall have the parliament of man and the federation of the world, we shall probably have tariffs, reasonably justified, perhaps, by counsels of national defense, different standards of living, etc. Nevertheless, there probably will be no delegates at the Conference who will not freely admit that a general reduction in tariffs and a removal of other restrictions upon international trade would prove of great benefit to all countries.

Another school tells us that interference with trade through imposition of tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions is the factor responsible for the major portion of our difficulties. Unquestionably, the world is far less prosperous than it would be if all such interference were abolished. Import quotas and exchange restrictions, however, are new phenomena developed since the depression commenced and brought into use only to protect the internal economy of countries against the drastic drop in world prices. Tariffs and dumping duties were materially increased for the same reasons. To the extent that these changes are a result of the depression, there should be no great difficulty in doing away with them, as business gradually improves. The idea of world free trade, however, is not one for which the most enthusiastic idealist dares to hope. In most countries, protection has created vested interests, the liquidation of

which, except over a long period, would prove a disturbing and painful process; moreover, the spirit of nationalism fostered in all countries can be appealed to successfully to cloud this issue. Therefore, until we reach that far-off divine event when we shall have the parliament of man and the federation of the world, we shall probably have tariffs, reasonably justified, perhaps, by counsels of national defense, different standards of living, etc. Nevertheless, there probably will be no delegates at the Conference who will not freely admit that a general reduction in tariffs and a removal of other restrictions upon international trade would prove of great benefit to all countries.

A REVIEW

By N.M.

One of the most far-reaching effects of a business depression is unemployment. Although it may result from other factors, such as seasonal variation in business and invention, it takes on a more serious nature as a phenomenon accompanying depression.

At the time of such a business slump, unemployment results out of over-production. When there is a surplus of economic goods, the rate of production falls and less labor is required. However, it is hard to believe that more is produced than can be consumed; it is more likely that too much of one or more things are produced, and that the means of distribution are at fault. That is the science of production has outstripped our social development.

To bring these factors back to balance, a whole new system as proposed by the Technocrats should not be necessary—indeed, so radical a change would be dangerous due to the uncertainty it would create. The desired balance could more safely be obtained by alterations in the present

DETOUR

The shades of night were falling fast
As o'er the smooth highway there
passed

A motorist who sped ahead,
Until he met a sign which read:
"Detour."

He deeply sighed, and back he went,
To seek another road he meant.

"Try not that way," an old man
cried;
But none the less he did, and spied
"Detour."

He hissed and cursed, but was not
cowed;

Across a field his Ford he plowed.
But scarcely had he gone as far,
When rose that sign he'd seen before:
"Detour."

His feet he stamped, his teeth he
ground,

And quickly then he turned around,
And sought a roadway five miles
back.

Again he ran into, alack!
"Detour."

The motorist became insane,
And shot himself right through the
brain,

And from his lips a word there
came

That sounded like that awful
name:
"Detour."

Saint Peter met him at the gate,
And (this is sad to contemplate)
He pointed to a sign close by
Which bore these letters, three
feet high:

"Detour."

—P. J. C.

ed, why is there so much apprehension as to the results likely to be obtained, and why are the principal countries so slow in agreeing to a definite date and meeting place for the World Economic Conference? Is not the answer the difficulty of meeting the phenomena of the most drastic decline of the price level on a world-wide basis which has been recorded by history? This is another way of referring to the practical breaking down of the gold standard and international exchanges. This is a problem which is bound to be debated from almost irreconcilable points of view. Those countries re-

economic system. One of the most logical of these alterations would be the further shortening of working hours; for labor is resorted to as a means of sustaining life, rather than life being continued to sustain labor. As another change, the raising of wages or the lowering of the price level would be advisable, so that the consumers will be able to purchase more.

As mentioned above, the progress of invention may be a cause of unemployment. This, in some cases, may not be felt until a time of depression, and it will then serve to aggravate the problem. When invention and improved methods reduce the number of workers required to produce a given volume, the labor, which would be released as a result, may be retained because of an expansion of the industry involved. If the basis for this expansion is, wholly or in part, a psychological effect of a business boom, the industry will naturally contract again during depression, and release the surplus labor and force marginal producers out of business. This technological unemployment is not permanent. It means that the supply of labor in the industry in question is greater than the demand, and this, of course, will be adjusted in time in accordance with the law of supply and demand.

While many industries might be expounded on a sound basis, this is not true of all. An example of the limitations along these lines is to be found in agriculture, and the production of food supplies. Although there are many people capable of and willing to eat more than they are now doing, the capacity for food consumption is naturally limited, and an increase in population to absorb the surplus could hardly be considered as a cure for unemployment. Also, in some countries not naturally adapted to the raising of staple food products, this very thing is encouraged to ensure self-sufficiency in case of war.

A possible cure for the unemployment problem, in fact the whole economic disturbance, lies in the progress of invention, for, while invention may be a cause of unemployment at times, it can also be a restorative. Agriculture, for example, would be revived if some new use were found for agricultural products. And again, invention might conceivably prove the starting point for the development of some great new industry, as a result of which the world would be launched forward on another era of magnificent achievement, as it was with the development of the steam engine or the motor car. If power from steam or internal combustion engines could produce the effects they did, why should not the comparatively new, rapidly developing hydro-electric power lead to economic recovery?

In any event, the business cycle must again begin its upward trend, approaching another period of prosperity, and force unemployment down to its normal level. It always has.

(Continued on Page 6)

Time Builds Knowledge!

Super-quality, rich, satisfying
blending of tobacco and true
excellence of manufacture reach
their zenith in Winchester
Cigarettes.

For . . . Winchesters are the
result of years of experience,
experimentation and research
by Canada's largest tobacco
manufacturer.

There is something in knowing
how to make cigarettes.



Winchester

CIGARETTES

Blended Right!

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited.

ADDITIONAL SPORT

Arts Wins Interfaculty Hockey Championship

ELIMINATE MED B TEAM IN TWO-GAME SERIES BY 2-0 SCORE—MEDS PUT UP GOOD FIGHT

The Arts A team, winners of the A League, were handed a big surprise at the opposition they ran into when they met the Meds, B League winners. The Meds put up a gallant fight in both games, and only lack of finish kept them from scoring several times in each game. Both teams showed the fighting spirit which prevented either of them from being defeated during the season.

In the first game the Arts had most of the territorial play, but the Meds had more scoring chances.

The only goal of the game was scored by Brodie on a pass from Austin, one and a half minutes before the end of the game. Stuart had no chance to save, as the centreman of the Arts shot from about three feet out from the goal.

In the second game of the playoff the Arts took the offensive, but were unable to bulge the twine in the first period. Austin almost scored when Stuart was out of the goal, but Ernie forgot that goals have goalposts, and one must shoot between them instead of at them. Gibson and then McAdam passed up chances to score at the other end of the rink a few minutes later.

Shortly after the second period

opened Shipley scored a cross-net shot from left wing. Stuart had a little tough luck in handling it, but it was a good goal. There was no scoring for the rest of the game, but only the goal-keeping of Stuart for the Meds kept the score down to one. Stuart rose to dizzy heights, and stopped shot after shot that looked like sure goals. If Keats had been around the Eskimos would have a new goalie for their next game.

Slack was robbed by Blair at the other end just a few minutes before the period ended.

The lineups:
Meds—Goal, Stuart; defence, Nicol, Gibson; forwards, Cawker, Joachim, McAdam, Fish, Lees, Downey, Slack, Bradley.

Arts—Goal, Blair; defence, Fraser, Borgal; forwards, Austin, Brodie, Jennejohn, Shipley, Darrah, Cruickshanks.

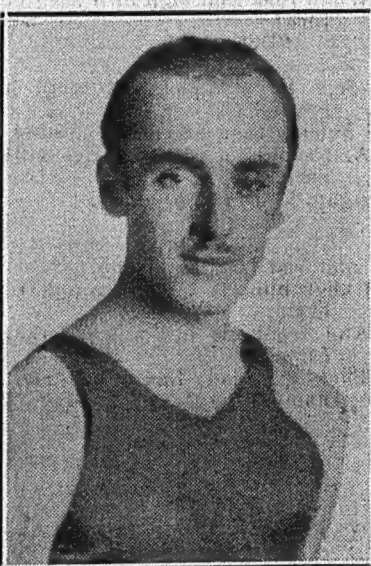
BASKETBALL SERIES WON BY GRADETTES

Well, they're getting to be an old story now—these Gradette-Varsity games. The Gradettes look as if they spent at least three quarters of their time on a basketball court. They have acquired a smooth precision and combination with which it is very difficult to compete. Our girls, on the other hand, are only interested in basketball as a recreation. They are improving, however, slowly but steadily. Some of their plays showed real form and good training. Doris Calhoun worked particularly well during the first part of the game, and made some good shots, though perhaps a little more combination would have helped.

For the first quarter the scores mounted evenly, but then our girls seemed to tire, and the Gradettes went right on. At the end of the first half the score was 33-12. During the second half Varsity's shooting was wild, and the Gradettes kept on counting. Their final score was 58-21.

Varsity's lineup was:
Doris Calhoun (11), Mary Howard (3), Kay Swallow (2), Helen Ford (2), Joe Kopta (2), Lillian Carscadden (1), Barbara Humphries, Marg Sutton and Marg Dixon.

INTERFAC STAR



JOHNNY WOZNOW

Who led his basketball squad to an easy victory over Arts.

SCI DEFEATS AGS IN HARD GAME

One of the Roughest Games of the Season—Score 26-21

Both teams started fast from the tip-off, and due to close checking neither one could take the lead until Lilge put Science ahead, scoring on a free shot. For the next fifteen minutes the boys were fighting hard, but doing little or no scoring, while the penalties were mounting. Close to the end of the first half the score stood 2-2, but Dolgoy finally made his shot count on a pass from Smith. Score at half-time stood 6-2 in favor of Sci.

The second period showed the players to be more determined than ever. Playing rough and fast they cleaned the floor on numerous occasions. Smith for Science worked like a trojan, and was chasing the ball from end to end, but just couldn't click himself, although he assisted Lilge and Dolgoy at all times. For the Ags Ure and Tisdale formed a strong defense, with Peake and Shank sharing on the offensive. After breaking up the opposition's passes, Vance made dangerous rushes into enemy territory, but always found Ure to contend with.

Towards the close Lilge went on a scoring spree to lead for the individual honors with 14 points to his credit. Final score was 26-22.

The lineups:
Science—Smith, Lilge (14), Dolgoy (9), Tyrrell (3), Killick, Parsons, Vance.
Ags—McAllister (4), Peake (6), Ure (4), Davidson (2), Graham, Shank (3), Tisdale (2), Rodburne, Skepson.

Referee—G. Burke.

APOLOGIES

Are extended to Mr. Woodford. Under the heading Agricultural Gossip appearing in last week's Gateway there were references made to Mr. Woodford which were quite without foundation in fact. We are sorry and apologize.

CORONA

BARBER SHOP
AND
BEAUTY PARLOR
Offer you the very best of service at their new quarters.
Corona Hotel Bldg., Jasper Ave.

SKATING NOTICE

Tuesday, Feb. 28, will be the last regular skating night of the season at Varsity Rink.

ARTS ARE A LEAGUE HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

Jennejohn and West Star in Last Game of B League Playoff

The Arts hockey team won the A League championship when they defeated the Engineer aggregation in the fourth and final fixture Saturday afternoon by a 1-0 score. This win gave the Arts squad the right to enter the finals against the Med team, winners in B league.

The Science team lacked the necessary finish in front of the net, while the Arts squad had the punch required of a winning team.

From the outset the Arts forced the play and kept the game in Science territory. The first period was wide open, and produced by far the best hockey game.

Norm Jennejohn scored the winning goal on a pass from Austin. The effort was a good one and culminated several dangerous rushes by the "Long-pant" forward line of Brodie, Jennejohn and Austin.

Borgal's attempt to stop McKee was adjudged a bit barbaric by Al Hall, and Borgal got a two-minute penalty.

Science got in position to score with Arts one man short. The vocal protestations of Science supporters at Borgal's untimely return to the ice prevented their team from scoring a sure goal. Johnny West worked like a trojan, but all to no avail.

The last period rally of the Engineers was all to no avail, and Arts won 1-0.

The lineups:

Arts—Blair; Borgal and Fraser; Brodie, Jennejohn, Austin, Shipley, Darrah, Cruickshanks, Donovan.

Science—Prevey; West and Park; Lewis, Miquelon, Robertson, Morris, McKee, Millar, Gardiner.

Referee—Al Hall.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE HOPES TO SOLVE DEPRESSION

(Continued from Page 5)

precipitated money, and that to make concessions, at least from a short-term point of view, would only accentuate internal difficulties. This viewpoint might be debated, since the depreciation of the moneys of most of the countries not on the gold standard has been rendered inevitable by the efforts to maintain foreign payments in the face of constantly increasing obstructions to the international movements of goods. But the viewpoint will probably be strongly held by the gold countries. There is enough truth in their arguments that it will be difficult to have the delegates depart from their position in principle, and quite impossible when considered in the light of the political consequences at home.

What, then, is the position of the countries which have abandoned gold payments? For this purpose the situation might be considered from the viewpoint of the sterling group, representing as it does a unit roughly as important as that of all the countries remaining on a gold basis. Great Britain could point out that in an effort to stop deflation and to maintain the gold standard throughout Europe she did not receive much assistance or sympathy from other countries and all but ruined her own position, and that unless the gold countries see clearly the direction in which they are proceeding, no concessions or rewards which may be offered can justify her in again placing her economy at the mercy of a gold standard which operates without rhyme or reason. Unless there is reasonable expectation that the value of gold can be controlled, the gold standard must be discarded as a world medium of exchange.

Cannot Control Price

How can these apparently irreconcilable points of view be reconciled? Many influential leaders of business in both France and the United States have repeatedly stated that it is hopeless to expect to control our level of prices by monetary policy. If this latter point of view is generally accepted by the gold countries, the Economic Conference seems likely to be a failure. To those French economists who reject the feasibility of conscious control of prices, we should like to ask the question as to why the price level in France is about four times as high as before the war as compared with a price level in the United States somewhat lower than that in 1913. Surely the only possible answer is French monetary policy. To those in the United States who take similar ground, we venture the suggestion that if the position they maintain is held and the policy of liquidating the depression within the United States at the present or a lower price level is attempted, only one conclusion seems logical—i.e., that the depression will be prolonged, but that inevitably the weight of gold demonetized in more than half of the world must flow to the United States, and in the absence of control produce eventually violent inflation. Would it not be better for the gold countries to adopt the point of view so ably set forth in the MacMillan Report that the reasonable solution of our present difficulties is by monetary policy to raise the level of price in gold countries to the approximate level of 1922-23, during which period the bulk of the world's debt was incurred or refinanced? If they do not adopt this

ALBERTA AND SASK. TO CLASH AGAIN

Interesting Radio Debate Scheduled for Friday, March 3

A second radio debate, this time with the University of Saskatchewan, will take place at 7:45 on the evening of Friday, March 3rd. A short time ago this type of debating was inaugurated in Western Canada when the University of B.C. clashed with Alberta. The many reports have been so widespread and favorable that this second performance was arranged. Albert Duncan and Lyle Jestly, both of whom are law students, will uphold the affirmative of "Resolved that the Establishment of a Central Bank would be in the Best Interests of Canada." This is a timely and current topic of discussion, and should help in shedding a little genuine light on a dark and confused subject. Mr. Jestly, although he is now in second year Law, already holds a Commerce degree from the U. of B.C.

The way in which this kind of a debate is worked is extremely interesting. As leader of the affirmative, Mr. Duncan will open the debate over the University of Alberta radio station, and will speak for nine minutes. Controls will then be changed to Saskatoon, then back to Edmonton and again to Saskatoon. The debate will then be concluded here with the only rebuttal, one of three minutes by the leader of the affirmative. Three judges have been appointed in Vancouver, who will immediately phone their results to our station; it is expected the decision will be broadcast within five minutes of the debate's close.

The last debate was only over three stations, but comments were received not only from Saskatchewan, Alberta and B.C., but even from as far south as the State of Washington. Harold Frick and Harold Poole represented Alberta then, debating on "Inflation." However, there were no judges then, so it is impossible to know who won. The Alberta boys gave a good debate though, and brought credit home to Varsity again.

This time there will be five stations, from Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Kamloops and Vancouver. The estimated audience last time was

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

(Continued from Page 1)

"La Forza del Destino." Miss Brownson sings with clear diction and, in her high notes, with ringing tones. In the lower notes a peculiar change in the manner of production gives an effect of throatiness that mars a voice one could be enthusiastic about. Perhaps the fault comes from forcing a lyric voice to be "dramatic" beyond its powers. That Miss Brownson is a fine lyric soprano was shown by her smooth and sympathetic rendering of a little end song in which was embodied the plaintive and ever-fresh old French melody, "Au Clair de la Lune." A group of light songs consisting of "The Naughty Little Clock" (de Koven) and "At the Zoo—The Porcupine, The Giraffe and The Snake" (Walter Kramer), were sung with convincing humor.

The gem of the evening's entertainment was Miss Isabel Alexander's playing on the piano of Debussy's "Clair de Lune." Throughout this lovely, quiet piece, characteristic of the composer's work in its mysterious chords and shy hesitations, the attention was held by a performance full of poetic imagination. Miss Alexander showed technical mastery in her second piece, an "Etude" by Chopin. As an encore she played Debussy's "Girl With the Golden Hair."

The conductor of the Philharmonic Society is Mrs. J. B. Carmichael. The accompanists were Mr. Henry Attack for Miss Brownson, and Mr. Don Fleming for the quartet.

—J. T. J.

idea promptly or if, on the contrary, they follow the advice of the bitter-end deflationists, who at present are apparently in control, they may force other countries to finally and definitely break away from any connection with the gold standard, with the result that those adhering to gold will find that an increase in gold prices will eventually occur on a far larger scale than would follow upon the adoption of the reasonable and moderate policy here set forth.

It is significant that Sweden, which has probably a consciousness of the importance of intelligent control of money relatively unequalled in any other country, has recently adopted a policy which in the future will at internal price level, regardless of the tempt to provide for stability of the effect on foreign exchange rates. This is clearly inconsistent with their ever resuming gold payments, unless similar lines. But in all other countries the gold standard is managed along tries, gold is still legal tender at the old parity of exchange and return of prices in gold countries to the level of 1922-23 could be expected to bring many exchanges back to their old parity. There is room for doubt as to whether this would occur in a number of countries which are in a weak position and without conscious monetary policy. It seems reasonable to expect, however, that this policy would bring Great Britain, together with a large number of countries which look to Great Britain for financial leadership, back to the gold standard. If we accept this theory, then the acceptance of resumption of gold payments by the greater part of the world and the removal of irreconcilable difficulties between the two great monetary groups will be achieved if the gold countries agree by definite monetary policy to increase materially their internal prices. This also offers the best, perhaps the only hope of avoiding much further depression and misery in the gold standard countries themselves.

50,000, but it is expected that will be doubled with the increased publicity and stations. Saskatoon has been greatly impressed with the project, and has given it a warm reception. The papers there have been carrying full details, while pictures of the four participants are to be carried. It is a great experiment, and the Alberta station deserves a good deal of credit for instituting the idea. These two have been but a part of a big series of radio debates which have been steadily carried on since early last fall. At the present time a similar debate is being worked up with Winnipeg, though more complete details will be available soon.

The Value of an Education

We often hear the questions asked, "What's the use of any education anyway? Can you get a better job as a result of it? Isn't it true that college graduates are a drug on the market, and that it is often a handicap rather than an advantage to be one when seeking a position?" This point of view, which is purely commercial, is to be regretted as it ignores all the benefits of a college education which cannot be reckoned in terms of money. However, even taking this viewpoint, it is easily proved that the value of an education is considerable.

Dean E. W. Lord, of the College of Business Administration, Boston University, gives the following figures:

"The average elementary school trained boy goes to work at about 14 years of age. At thirty he reaches his maximum income of about \$1,200 a year. Between the ages of fourteen and sixty he earns about \$45,000. No more than \$2,000 is earned during the four years that would have given him a high school education."

"The high school graduate goes to work at eighteen, passes the average untrained man within seven years, rises steadily to his own maximum of \$2,200 at forty, and continues at that level for the remainder of his active life."

His total earnings from eighteen to sixty are about \$73,000. The \$33,000 difference between his lifetime earnings and those of the untrained man, represent the cash value of a high school course.

"The college graduate begins work at twenty-two, and at twenty-eight is earning as much as the high school graduate at forty. His total earnings from twenty-two to sixty amount to \$150,000, or \$72,000 more than those of the high school graduate, a measure of the cash value of a college course."

"The conclusions which may be drawn from these facts that every hour spent in high school is worth at least \$5.00 in after life, and every hour spent in college earns at least \$10.00."

This should prove conclusively to all doubters that an education has a very real commercial value. We think, however, that this is the least of the benefits to be obtained from one.

The cultural benefits of a college education must not be lightly glossed over. If it does nothing else, it teaches a man how to read and how to appreciate some of the finer things of life. We speak of an educated man as being well-read, and this is literally true. No one can spend four years in any reputable university without having read fairly widely on various subjects. Usually, when he is through college he continues reading books of real cultural benefit, for after four years he has got the habit of reading, and his

ENGINEERS DISCUSS BIG BEND PROBLEMS

Wally Smith Speaks to Engineers Society

The eighth meeting of the Engineering Students' Society was held on Friday, Feb. 17, in Arts 142, the speaker for the day being Wally Smith, who gave a paper on "The Big Bend Section of the Trans-Canada Highway." The speaker first outlined the early stages in the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway from Calgary westwards and Vancouver eastwards up to 1929, when the only remaining portion was the Big Bend section on the Columbia River between Donald and Revelstoke.

Mr. Smith in the course of the paper dealt particularly with the work done by the Dominion Government from Donald to Middle River in the summers of 1930-31 and 32, especially in the summer of 1932, when the highway was extended from Boulder Creek to Middle River. He discussed each phase of the construction, including slashing and stumping, dirt work, blasting in rocky areas, cribbing, construction of wooden trestle bridges, and the final grading with tractors. The speaker also dealt with the general nature of the country, and explained the difficulties encountered with landslides and storms on the Columbia river. Numerous slides and photographs shown during the course of the paper made the meeting one of the most interesting of the year.

At the next meeting Harry Gardner will give a paper on coal mining in Alberta.

Humpty Dumpty

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall, Humpty Dumpty got a great fall. All Morgan's money and Henry Ford's men Can't put Humpty Dumpty together again.

What made Humpty Dumpty fall? Nobody knows for certain at all; Some say the cause was the stock market crash. And the call which the brokers sent out for more cash, While others say Humpty had started to fall, Before the crash and before the call, But nobody knows for certain at all.

Some think Humpty was filled up with gas, And thus it was that it came to pass, Inflated with credit, high prices and rent, And call-loan interest at twenty per cent.

With watered stock and no-par shares, And bull propaganda, that frightened the bears, With high-pressure selling throughout the whole nation, Instalment-plan buying and goods saturation, Humpty, they say, with all this inflation

Just naturally burst, and fell from the wall, But nobody knows for certain at all.

Some say that Humpty had lived far too high On Good Times cake and Prosperity pie, Had too much to spend and too much to eat, Causing surplus production of cotton and wheat, Of silver and copper and sugar and meat, Of things to see and hear and drive, Radios and motor cars—sakes alive! 'Twas little wonder he didn't thrive, And so got sick and fell from the wall, But nobody knows for certain at all.

Can Humpty be put together again? So far all efforts have been in vain, But everybody is doing his best, President Hoover and all the rest, Captains of industry, financiers, Doctors, lawyers and engineers, Politicians and journalists, Preachers, professors, economists, Efficiency experts and psychologists, To work the baffling puzzle out. And they'll succeed without a doubt, But when they'll get him back on the wall, Nobody knows for certain at all.

W. T. WHITE,

In Wall Street Journal.

Note.—The above verses, which have been circulated on the news slips of all the New York financial houses and received with a chuckle, are ascribed to Sir Thomas White, of Toronto. Sir Thomas, however, says that their real author was an old newspaperman on the Toronto Telegram staff.

mind is trained to appreciate somewhat better books than the man with only an ordinary education.

But this is not all. At college a man usually participates to a greater or lesser extent in a wide variety of activities. He sees some good shows, hears some good music, and attains a broader outlook on life. He makes friendships based on a community of interest, which are real and lasting. He attends some dances and some parties and learns how to handle himself in various situations. He probably does some debating and acquires enough self-confidence to be able to make a public speech without making a fool of himself. In short, he is in every way a better all round man. Yes, we repeat, the monetary gains are the least of the benefits of a college education.—McGill Daily.

TAKE NOTICE!

All club or team pictures and write-ups (excepting the Spring Play and the C.O.F.C.), also all epitaphs, are due by Feb. 25. A grace period of three days is allowed by the Evergreen and Gold, after which (Feb. 28) no further pictures, write-ups, or epitaphs can be accepted. For the love of Mike, hurry up if you want your pictures or write-up to be inserted!

Princess Theatre

SHOWING:

Friday and Saturday
WILLIAM POWELL in
"ONE WAY PASSAGE"

SHOWING:

Monday and Tuesday
GEORGE RAFT in
"UNDER COVER MAN"

COMING

Wednesday and Thursday
JOAN BENNETT in
"WILD GIRL"

St. Joseph's College Cafeteria

"The Campus Tuck"

Good Food Well Prepared